[illegible] DAILY PROGRESS

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, N. C., D[illegible]CEMBER 12, 1862. NO. 23.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT [illegible]

[illegible]

Under [illegible] gives some [illegible] to the Georgia Legislature, and [illegible] the [illegible] consideration of our own Assembly:

"Many [illegible] with apprehension the disregard of the civil law which seems about to prevail among our people. The [illegible] maxim 'in the midst of arms, the laws are silent,' has come to be [illegible] readily accepted. [illegible] difference upon invasion of private rights and personal liberty which in past [illegible] would not be [illegible] tolerated. Every arbitrary act finds [illegible] apologists [illegible]. The great bond of law which holds society together and [illegible] liberty is [illegible] and in danger of being destroyed.

Why should the laws be silent in the midst of arms? There need be no conflict between the military and civil law. Their subjects are different—their jurisdiction distinct. Military necessity may sometimes justify an encroachment upon the rights of a citizen, but that necessity should be plain, palpable, evident to the most [illegible]—not to be determined on by the judgment of every capricious or ignorant official, but by one of a station so high that he can overlook the whole field, and be able to judge by a comprehensive view of the urgency of the necessity. It will ill become the civilian, who owes his official existence to the civil law, to say that law abides. Such an one is not the man to judge of military necessity; that is the province of a military officer; and not of every military officer, but of him to whom is committed the defence of the country, or a large department thereof.

Under the plea of military necessity, we are convinced that much needless hardship has been inflicted on our people, and too many of their rights set at naught. Ready to yield everything for the high and holy cause in which they are engaged, they have not scrutinized as they ought the usurpation of power by their official servants—they have submitted without complaint to interferences with their rights which no plea can justify. Never has there been a war in which a people have shown themselves so ready to yield everything for the common good—never has there been one in which their rights have been so much and so needlessly abused, and the laws which guarded them so systematically brought into contempt by those chosen to make and execute them. Throughout all the two wars with Great Britain, the machinery of law went on protecting the rights and guarding the liberties of the citizen. When, in the first revolution, the invader had driven the patriots of Georgia into one small corner of the State, and nothing seemed left to the government but the statute books, in that secluded nook courts were held, and juries maintained the majesty of the civil law against all infringements, even by the military officers to whom they owed their lives. Gen. Andrew Jackson thought it no shame to bow to the supremacy of the law, and to submit, while in the flush of victory, to a penalty judicially inflicted. It was never surmised that those wars went on less prosperously because the civil law was supreme over all other and over all men, and was not silent in the midst of arms."

We ascribe much of the disregard of the laws that now prevails to the example set by those appointed to make and execute them. The Constitution, the fundamental law of the land, is a convenient stalking horse when an object is to be gained, but is spurned aside when it stands in the way of other objects.—It is moulded and twisted to suit present purposes; meaning is attached to phrases that they were never intended to convey. Clauses which were intended to protect the rights of the citizen, are perverted so as to justify the destruction of what they were meant to defend. All seizures of goods are justified, notwithstanding the Constitution declares the right of the people to be secure in their persons and effects against all unreasonable seizures; all property is at the mercy of the Governor or Legislature, notwithstanding the same solemn instrument guarantees that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. The reasonableness of the seizure and the justice of the compensation should be a question for a jury, not to be decided by the Legislature—the authority making the seizure and standing in the position of a party interested. The Constitution declares that no law impairing the obligations of contracts shall be passed, yet the Legislature, without even the poor plea of military necessity, enacts stay and suspension laws by which contracts are not only impaired but some obligations are absolutely annulled.

Were the harm inflicted by this disregard of law only to end with the infringement of private rights, and the bad example offered by those who ought to be the last to encourage lawlessness, it might be tolerated for the present, if we had assurance of a different course in future. But there is an evil, which though of minor consideration, will be perhaps more sensibly felt. This setting aside wantonly of the laws of property, and the insecurity produced thereby, will strike a death blow at all commerce, and produce a feeling that all property is insecure, and thus inflict immense pecuniary injury upon the country.—The rights of him who deals in corn, or cotton, or land, or slaves, are no safer than those of him who deals in [illegible]. All men feel a secret satisfaction in the misfortunes even of their best friends; we all look very complacently upon our neighbor's gored ox, forgetting that the same disaster may befall our own if we approve and help in the removal of the protecting fence. So, now, we may regard with indifference any outrage upon the rights of a fellow-citizen, or even justify it on the ground that he is an [illegible] may be [illegible] be justified by the [illegible]. Arbitrary power is very [illegible] they are never satisfied with [illegible] appetite grows with what it feeds on.

[illegible] the appellation of free [illegible] the first to the [illegible] which governs only so far as is necessary to [illegible] wrongs and [illegible] felt by the people. [illegible] the continual intermeddling of our Legislature and Governors with the private [illegible] of citizens, [illegible] Constitution [illegible] disregard of the fundamental law [illegible] monarchy, or [illegible] which [illegible] property.

CHURCHES IN NASHVILLE.

A correspondent of the Southern Presbyterian, writing from Nashville, [illegible] the [illegible] McKendree, (Methodist Episcopal) and the [illegible] Presbyterian church, have been seized, and their pulpits filled by chaplains of the Federal army. The first Presbyterian church has thus far escaped.—Dr. Hendrick, who supplied the pulpit for a time in the absence of the pastor, (who left the city at the time of its occupation by the Federals, by the advice and concurrence of the elders and leading members of the church,) had returned to his charge at Paducah, Kentucky. Since Dr. Hendrick's departure the church has had no one to fill the pulpit. Its pastor, the Rev. Joseph Bardwell, a short time since, sent in his resignation to the church in view of existing circumstances, that they might feel at liberty to secure another minister in case the interest of the church seemed to demand it. But the church and congregation promptly refused to unite with him in a request to Presbytery for the dissolution of the pastoral relation. They desired their pastor to remain absent until it should be practicable and safe for him to return to them. Their plan is to meet every Sabbath and one of the elders reads a sermon and conducts devotional exercises."

A CASE IN SHORT HAND.

Under the head of "a case in short hand" the New York *Express* quite as pithily answers the *Tribune's* pith:

The *Tribune* is pithily showing the causes of the war, and that great cause to be "Slavery," thus sums up:

1. The Rebellion has broken out only in the Slave States.

[A mistake! It first broke out in Massachusetts, which nullified the Constitution of the United States and the Laws of Congress in so-called Personal Liberty Bills.]

2. It commenced in South Carolina, the most intensely pro-slavery of them all, and mastered State after State in exact proportion to their interest in and devotion to Slavery.

Another mistake! It began in Boston in rescues from United States Marshals—in Syracuse, in the Jerry rescue case—in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the Booth case.

The real fact is, that for ten years Massachusetts has not been fairly in, or under the Constitution of the United States—aye, ever since the organization of the Government—from the days of Shay's Rebellion, on to the Hartford Convention, Massachusetts has been, more or less in opposition to the Constitution and Laws of the United States. We have had three rebellions in Massachusetts since 1780.

1st. The Shay's Rebellion.
2d. The Embargo Rebellion.
3d. The Personal Liberty Rebellion.

* * *

Mr. J. H. Hollingsworth, of Edgefield district, South Carolina proposes to give the indigent families of soldiers, five hundred bushels of corn—twenty bushels to each family.

One pound of cotton in Brownsville, Texas, brings a pound of coffee, or two yards of domestic, or one and a half of calico, &c., which is more than it would do in time of peace.

Headquarters Camp of Instruction, }
Camp Holmes, Nov. 29, 1862. }

Special Orders, }
No. 12. }

I. COMMANDING OFFICERS OF MILITIA REGIMENTS are required to assemble all persons subject to the provisions of the act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide further for the public defence," approved September 26, 1862, and enroll the same.

II. An Enrolling Officer and an Examining Board will be appointed for each Congressional District, who will give due notice to the Commanding Officers of Regiments to bring the Conscripts to the County Seats of their respective Counties for examination. Immediately upon examination, the said Commanding Officers of Regiments will conduct all Conscripts not having received certificate of exemption to the Camp of Instruction, near Raleigh.

III. All persons who may desire to volunteer must do so before the 20th of December, the day set apart for enrollment, and must join companies which were in the service of the Confederate States on the 16th of April, 1862.

IV. Applications for exemption must, in all cases, be made to the Enrolling Officer of the District; duplicate copies of said application being made in writing, duly sworn to before an acting Justice of the Peace, and bearing the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, given under the County Seal and sent through the Colonel of the Regiment. An appeal may be taken from the decision of the Enrolling Officer to the Commandant of Conscripts.

V. All Conscripts engaged on Government works will be enrolled and returned to their said work.

In issuing the above orders for the enrollment of Conscripts between the ages of 18 and 40, the Commandant avails himself of the opportunity to thank the State Officers for their untiring and laborious efforts in the discharge of their duties and the efficient and ready assistance rendered to him in their official capacity heretofore.

The importance and absolute necessity of renewed energy and prompt action in executing these orders faithfully, is fully expressed in His Excellency Governor Vance's General Order, No. 10.

The efficiency of the army and the safety of our country depends, in a great measure, upon their faithful discharge of these duties.

By order of Colonel Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.

Dec 11-9t E. MANN, Adj't.

COTTON CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED. ONE BOX OF WHITMORE'S PATENT COTTON-CARDS No. 9, on consignment.

Dec 11-3t* JAMES M. TOWLES, Ag't.

TO THE LADIES OF RALEIGH.

A LARGE requisition has been made on me for sheets, for our Hospitals in Virginia, and I must appeal to the ladies for assistance. All who are disposed to assist in making sheets for this purpose will please communicate with me immediately at my office. Materials will be furnished by the State.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of N. C.

nov 19-d1w

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible] MARKET.

Raleigh, Dec. 12.

APPLES—[illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]—Dried	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12½@15
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
COTTON	16@18c
" Yarn	[illegible]
CANDLES—[illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" Adamantine	[illegible]
" Sperm	[illegible]
CORN—[illegible]	$18
[illegible]	40@50c
COFFEE	None in market
EGGS	[illegible]
FLOUR	[illegible]
FEATHERS	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
" Green	25@[illegible]
LARD	40c
LEATHER—per lb	$3 50@4 00
MOLASSES	4 00
NAILS	50c
PORK	[illegible]
POTATOES—Sweet	[illegible]
" —Irish	[illegible]
PEAS—Ground	[illegible]
PEAS—Stock	$1 15
" White Table	$2a2 25
RAGS	5@7c
RICE	10a12½
RYE	[illegible] bu
SALT—Scarce at	$35 bu
SUGAR—Brown	65@70
" Coffee	$1 00
" Loaf	90c
TALLOW	50c
WHEAT	$4 50a5
YARN—Cotton	$7 00@7 50

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Dec. 12, 1862.

Bacon 50c.; Lard 35c.; Pork 25c., Beef from Butchers, by the side, 14a15c; Butter 75a80c.; Eggs 35a40c. per doz.; Corn $2a2 10 per bus.; Cotton 20c for good quality; Cotton Yarns $3 00a5 00 per bunch of 5 lbs.; Flour $23 00a26 50; Coffee none; Rye $3½ per bus; Swedes Iron 30c; Nails 25a30; Sound Salt 40c per pound; Peas $1 25 per bus.; 4-4 Brown Sheetings 33a35c; Spirits Turpentine 50c per gallon.

C. P. BRYSON, AN OLD EDUCATED AND EXPERIENCED officer, one who has served his country from the commencement of the present war, as a Drill Master, Captain and Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, presents his name for the office of Adjutant General of the State.

Dec. 9-1w

TRUNK LOST.

IN COMING FROM MORRISVILLE STATION TO Raleigh, on Saturday evening last, was lost a small BLACK TRUNK, having iron handles and a brass spring lock, marked on one end and on a card, "Miss Grace A. Branson, Raleigh, N. C." Twenty dollars reward will be paid if delivered at Exchange Hotel.

Dec 8-tf L. BRANSON.

NEGROES WANTED.

500 NEGRO MEN WANTED TO WORK ON THE Piedmont Railroad, now being built between this place and Danville, Va. We are paying liberal wages, and the negroes are well cared for.

We also want 100 CARPENTERS. Apply to
J. WILKES & CO.,
Contractors Piedmont Railroad, Greensboro, N. C.

Dec 3-1m*

DRIVERS WANTED.

10 WHITE DRIVERS FOR STATE TEAMS WANTED to haul Corn at Tarboro, N. C., for this department.

THOMAS D. HOGG,
Captain Commissary Department,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dec. 1—tf

HEADQUARTERS, }
Camp of Instruction, Camp Holmes, }
December 1, 1862. }

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War the following General Order, No. 96, is published:

The Enrolling Officers of this State will pay particular attention to the same and report to these Headquarters all officers and enlisted men who do not comply promptly with said order.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Camp of Instruction.

E. N. Mann, Adjutant.

ADJ'T & INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Richmond, Nov. 27, 1862. }

General Orders, }
No. 96. }

Commandants of conscripts will cause the following order to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy to ensure its reaching every part of the country.

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands from any other causes than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Sec'y of War, or from their department commanders will return to their commands without delay.

II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days after the publication of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace, and their names will be furnished to the commandant of conscripts for enlistment in the ranks.

III. All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph I., of this order, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters, and treated accordingly, their names to be furnished to the commandant of conscripts, in their State, for publication, or such other action as may be deemed most efficacious.

IV. In order to ensure the efficient co-operation of all concerned to carry this order into immediate effect, Department Commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their Departments a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absence, and any regimental, battalion or company commander who shall neglect to furnish such a report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence, shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V. Under the provisions of the 2d clause of paragraph I. of General Orders No. 82 commissioned officers and privates who are incapable of bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are otherwise fit for service, are required, if not otherwise assigned to report to the nearest commandant of conscripts in their respective States who will, if they are fitted for such duty, assign them to the collection of stragglers and the enforcement of the provisions of this order, with full power to call upon the nearest military authority for such assistance as may be necessary thereto.

VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, charged with payment of troops are hereby directed not to pay any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or private who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties described in the foregoing order. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this order shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment.

By order;
(Signed) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Inspector General.

Dec 2-7t

The Register, State Journal and Progress, in Raleigh, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Bulletin and Asheville News, will publish seven times and forward bills to Standard Office.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE GRANVILLE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY are earnestly requested to meet in Henderson on the 13th instant, to take into consideration matters of great importance to the Society.

Dec 8-1w G. BADGER HARRIS, Sec'y.

[illegible]

THOUSANDS [illegible] CONSCRIPT [illegible] by the [illegible] are [illegible] to their [illegible] what course to pursue. [illegible] themselves subject to the law [illegible] respective [illegible] scripts [illegible] themselves [illegible] during our [illegible] with the law bearing [illegible] and every [illegible] information which we have [illegible] authorities in parallel cases, and we are [illegible] all the responsibility of such advice. We [illegible] but a Lawyer's business. Those whom we find are fairly liable we will inform accordingly. Those who are not (and there are thousands in every State who are not) we will give them our advice with the law bearing upon their case.

Having every facility, we are prepared to give every information regarding any other business connected with the army.

Owing to the heavy expense incurred in procuring this information, we will notice no communication unaccompanied with our retaining fee of Five Dollars.

THOMAS JONES & CO.
[illegible]
Raleigh, N. C.

The following papers will copy one month and send bill to the subscribers: N. C. Standard, Progress, Charleston Courier, Columbia Guardian, Richmond Dispatch, and Savannah Republican.

Dec. 3, 1862.—d1m

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

On "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, "Hard by Towles."

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. HARRISS, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage. G. A. LACK.

Dec 5-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, }
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862. }

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

THOS. D. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING SOME EXPERIENCE in Military affairs, notifies the public that, for their convenience, they have established themselves in Raleigh for the purpose of advising and aiding all persons who may desire information upon the following subjects relating to the army, to wit:

UPON CONSCRIPTION LAW, EXEMPTIONS, SUBSTITUTES, SOLDIERS PAY, WIDOWS' CLAIMS, SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE.

And as far as possible the positions of different regiments and the accidents and deaths that may happen in the service.

The office is upon Wilminton Sreet, a few doors below Pullen's Hotel, and immediately opposite Town Hall, being the upper room of the Brick Store occupied by P. Ferrall. All communications will be punctually attended to. Address, THOS. JONES & CO,
Box 258 Postoffice.

[illegible] -d1m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO SELL HIS track of Land, situated 6 miles from Raleigh, in a healthy part of the country, well watered, well timbered, a good dwelling, and everything desirable to make it a good home. The track contains THREE HUNDRED ACRES or more. Immediate possession can be given, if applied for soon. G. A. LACK.

Nov. 28-1m*

HOUSE WANTED.

A Small Comfortable Dwelling, not too far from the capitol, is wanted for the balance of the present, and probably the whole of the next year. Any person having such a house to rent will please make it known at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Nov. 1f.

HEADQUARTERS, }
Raleigh, Nov. 25, 1862. }

Special Orders, }
No. —. }

LIEUTENANT ROBERT E. WALKER, 10TH REGIMENT N. C. Troops, will require all officers in this city to show the orders under which they are absent from their command, and if absent without authority, report them to these Headquarters. All enlisted men absent from their Regiments without proper authority will be arrested. Persons wearing uniform who are not in the service will be arrested. Also, persons who are liable to the Conscription Law, unless properly detailed.

By order of General Martin:

A. GORDAN,
Dec 3-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

TANNER WANTED.

AN experienced tanner can find constant employment, and get good wages by applying immediately in person or by letter to

D. McD. LINDSEY,
Raleigh, N. C. or [illegible] C. Ligon, Forestville N. C.

Good reference required. nov 24-tf

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE Undersigned has in press, and will shortly publish, a work entitled "SURGERY FOR CAMP, FIELD, AND HOSPITAL." Those disposed to become subscribers will please forward their names to the author, at Raleigh, N. C.

EDWARD WARREN,
nov 13-d1m Surgeon General of N. C.

MULES WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase TEN GOOD MULES. Application to be made at the Commissary Department. THOS. HOGG,
nov 22-tf Capt. & C. S.

MONEY LOST.

A MONEY PURSE WITH SILVER SLIDERS WAS lost on the streets of Raleigh yesterday. It contained between $25 and $35. Any one finding and leaving the same at the PROGRESS OFFICE will be liberally rewarded. Nov. 28-tf

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BOARD WANTED.

BOARD is wanted in a convenient part of the city for a gentleman and his wife. A room with a family that has no other boarders will be preferred. Willing to pay a good price for comfortable accommodations. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

nov 22-tf

PIANO FORTES.

TWO OR THREE EXCELLENT PIANO FORTES and a very fine TWO-STOP MELODEON for sale by JAMES PIRSSON, Pino Forte maker, Tuner, &c., &c., Hargett street, next to Jordan Womble's. Dec 11-tf

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ELECTION IN GRANVILLE.

Oxford, N. C., Dec. 5, 1862.

AT THE COMING ELECTION LET ALL VOTE FOR Major C. C. BLACKNALL to fill Hon. R. B. Gilliam's vacancy. The Major is generally known as the soldiers friend, and will, if elected, seek every opportunity to promote his comfort.

Dec 8-5t MANY FRIENDS.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF GRANVILLE.

I ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE FOR the HOUSE OF COMMONS to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. R. B. Gilliam.

GEO. BADGER HARRIS.

Henderson, N. C., Dec. 5, 1862.

Daily Journal, Semi-Weekly Register and Standard copy one week and forward bill. Dec 6-6t

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[illegible]

[illegible] OFFICERS.

W. [illegible], Clerk Superior Court; J. M. [illegible]

[illegible]

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Mayor—W. G. [illegible]—Salary, $[illegible]

[illegible]

Eastern Ward—W. C. Upchurch, [illegible]

[illegible]

Western Ward—[illegible]

City Attorney—[illegible] D. [illegible]

City Treasurer—W. C. Upchurch.

Clerk to the Board—J J Christophers.

First City Constable—J J Betts.

Assistant Constable—N Y Denton.

Weigh Master—[illegible] King.

City Police—Wm G [illegible], D Johnson, M King, Wm Doves.

District Constable—[illegible] Womble.

Sexton—[illegible]

RAILROADS.

This is a correct schedule of the arrival and departure of the Mail and Accommodation trains at the Raleigh depot:

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Mail Train—Arrives 4.55, a. m.—Leaves 5.25, a. m.
" " " 5.04, p. m.—Leaves 5.2[illegible], p. m.
Accommodation Train—Arrives 7.30, a. m. and leaves at 9.00, a. m.
" " " 5.55, p. m., leaves [illegible], p. m.

The accommodation train is not run on Sundays.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

Mail Train—Leaves 5.30, a. m.—Arrives 5.00, p. m.
Accommodation Train—Leaves 6.30, p. m.—Arrives 7.00 a. m.

No accommodation train leaves for Weldon on Sunday and none arrives from Weldon on Monday morning.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, POST-OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern Mail Opens daily at 6, p. m.
Eastern do do " at 6, p. m.
Western " " " at 7, a. m.
Southern " " " at 6, p. m.
Fayetteville " " " at 7, a. m.

Eagle Rock Mail Opens on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12, m.

Carthage Mail Opens on Thursdays and Sundays at 7.00, a. m.

Roxboro' Mail Opens Wednesdays at 11, a. m.

Leachburg Mail opens Wednesdays at 12, m.

Summerville Mail Opens Thursdays at 5, p. m.

Northern Mail Closes daily at 9, p. m.
Eastern " " " at 9, p. m.
Western " " " at 4, p. m.
Southern " " " at 4, p. m.

Fayetteville Mail Closes daily at 6, p. m.

Eagle Rock Mail Closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2, p. m.

Carthage Mail Closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4, p. m.

Roxboro' Mail Closes Wednesdays at 1, p. m.

Leachburg Mail Closes Wednesdays at 1, p. m.

Summerville Mail Closes Fridays at 7, a. m.

Office open for the delivery of Mail from 7. a. m., to 7.30, p. m., during the week. On Sunday, from 8 to 9, a. m., and from 5.30 to 6.30, p. m.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

Nov. 11, 1862.

HOTELS.

OAK CITY HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

BAR well stocked with superior Liquors. LARDER supplied with the best the market affords.

Dec. 1-tf

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS;
Goldsboro', N. C.

Right Hand Side Going South.

Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.

ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.

The public may expect

GOOD FARE,

Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

Office of Surgeon General of N. C., }
November 12, 1862. }

THE following articles are required for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers:

SHOES, SOCKS, HATS, COATS, PANTS, DRAWERS, LEATHER, SHOE THREAD, SHOE MAKING LASTS, (from No. 6 to 12, inclusive,) BUTTONS, COTTON CLOTH, FLANNEL POTATOES, BRANDY, BUTTER, EGGS, &C.

Proposals will be received at this office for a proper supply of them. Those able and willing to contribute them, will please address the undersigned.

EDWARD WARREN,
nov 13-1m Surgeon General of N. C.

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

☞ Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars. ☜

☞ The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

TRUNK LOST.

A TRUNK, MARKED "M. T. WATTERS, Wilmington, N. C., was lost between Hillsboro and Raleigh on yesterday. It was put on the cars at Hillsboro, and could not be found on arrival at Raleigh. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at the Exchange Hotel, Raleigh. Dec 6-tf

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BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 25 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.

Dec 2-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at

P. THIEM'S STORE,
Next door to Towles's.

Nov. 27-tf

DAILY [illegible]

[illegible]

It might go on and show where North Carolina has [illegible], is doomed [illegible].

[illegible]

We can only say to our Eastern friends, be patient and [illegible] your [illegible], [illegible] your fondest hopes and [illegible]. The Confederate Government [illegible] will [illegible].

[illegible]

The Assembly.

The Senate yesterday had under consideration the majority and minority reports of the House Military Committee in [illegible]

[illegible] of the people, will the [illegible] of the [illegible] call upon you for protection and [illegible]?

[illegible]

Independence.—The bold, [illegible] and independent [illegible] by Capt. Graves, of [illegible], in the House of Commons in support of the bill to raise Ten Regiments for State defence entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the whole people. Would that [illegible] the wishes of the people and the wishes of the Executive are unmistakable, but a majority of the Assembly, so far, [illegible] in the [illegible].

Destructive Fire.—Wm. A. Graham, [illegible] telegraph yesterday [illegible] intelligence that his [illegible] Hillsboro' had been entirely consumed by fire. The fire occurred about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Graham's library and books, we learn, were saved. The fire is supposed to have been purely accidental. The loss is heavy—say $12,000 to $15,000.

Supposititious.—We believe there is no foundation whatever for the [illegible] dispatch sent from this city reporting a mutiny among the Yankee troops at Newbern.—We have late advices from below, and nothing of the kind is reported. Suppose some "passenger" must have brought that news.

Adjutant General.—Gen. Wm. E. Mann, of Pasquotank, announces himself a candidate for the office of Adjutant General. The election will take place at an early day.

GOV. LETCHER AND RECONSTRUCTION.

At a recent meeting in the city of New York the famous Fernando Wood [illegible] he had the assurance of prominent Southern men that the reconstruction of the Union was a possible event under Democratic auspices, and that the south might be propitiated by the ascendancy of that party in the North. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in alluding to this speech of Wood, sought to connect Governor Letcher's name with prominent southern men referred to. This letter of the *Inquirer's* correspondent was noticed in the *Whig* of Monday, and Tuesday's number of that journal contains the following letter from his Excellency the Governor:

Executive Dep't, Dec. 8, 1862.

To the Editor of the Whig:

I have read your editorial in the *Whig* of this morning, and return you my thanks for your prompt and emphatic denial of the allegation that I was favorable to a reconstruction of the Union. My opinion upon this subject has been freely expressed on all proper occasions—in messages, in proclamations and in conversation. I quote from my message of January 6th, 1862:

"The occurrences of the past nine months have demonstrated [illegible] under the Government of the United States, and the habitual violation of the provisions of the Constitution, and [illegible] of the laws by President Lincoln and his officials, render governmental association between us impossible. Mutual respect between the citizens of the Southern Confederacy and those of the North have ceased to exist. Mutual confidence has been succeeded by mutual distrust, and mutual good will by mutual aversion. No Government can be enduring which does not possess the affection and respect of the governed. It cannot be that the people of the Confederate States can again entertain a feeling of affection and respect for the Government of the United States. We have therefore separated from them; [illegible] be understood that the separation is and ought to be final and irrevocable—that Virginia will under no circumstances [illegible] any [illegible] which may have for [illegible] restoration [illegible] of the late Union, [illegible] or conditions whatever."

I quote also from my Proclamation dated June 27th, 1862:

"The people of Virginia by overwhelming majorities of their Convention and [illegible] have solemnly announced to the world their purpose [illegible] under no circumstances again to acknowledge allegiance to, or unite the destinies of our people with those of the United States."

The course they pursued previous to the war was more than sufficient to justify our separation from them; but their disgraceful violations of the Constitution, and of [illegible] since the war; their utter perversions of truth; their reckless disregard of justice and of the rights of property, and their departure, in numerous instances, from the usages of civilized warfare; the invasion of our homes, and the murder of our peaceful citizens, render a connection with them in future odious to our sense of honor and abhorrent to our feelings. It has produced an estrangement as enduring as if there was an impassable gulf between us.

From the time Virginia seceded, I have always been opposed to reconstruction.

It only remains for me to add, that I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Fernando Wood, do not know that I have ever seen him, and have [illegible] correspondence [illegible] directly or indirectly with him before or since this war commenced. I state further, that I have had no communication, verbal or written, with any Northern man, upon this subject, since Virginia seceded.

Respectfully, JOHN LETCHER.

"Going Permanently."—During the time when Kirby Smith was supposed to be beleaguering this city, the colored population were in a condition of agitation not inferior [illegible] the prevailing among white folks. An incident took place at one of their "war meetings" which should be recorded. The able bodied colored [illegible] debating the propriety of tendering their services to the Government as volunteers for the war. The prevailing inclination was that they ought do it, and their [illegible] were at high African temperature. But before the vote was taken, a tall, and very black [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the August election.

I have the honor to be, &c.

[illegible]

[illegible]

A message was received from the House transmitting the report of the Committee of Conference on the House bill to prevent the distillation of [illegible] spirits. Adopted.

Mr. [illegible] moved a reconsideration of the bill [illegible] yesterday in regard to the property of [illegible], and that it be referred to a Select Committee. Adopted.

A communication was received from Surgeon General Johns, of the Confederate army, requesting the distillation of spirits in N. C. for the use of the Medical Purveyor's Department. Lies over.

Resolution authorizing the Governor to procure transportation for salt from the depot. Laid on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Warren made a report from the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lassiter, a report from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Arendell, a report from the Committee on Corporations.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to incorporate the Bank of Western North Carolina at Franklin N. C. Passed.

Mr. Ramsay moved to set apart Friday [illegible] as the time for appointing Justices of the Peace. Carried.

A bill for the relief of refugee Justices of the Peace, continues them in office. Passed.

A bill to change the place of comparing the polls of the [illegible] senatorial district. Passed.

A bill to establish a Bank in the town of Lincolnton. Passed.

Bill to amend the Militia [illegible] in 1861. Passed.

Mr. Ramsay presented a bill to incorporate the town of Chesnut Hill in Rowan county. Referred.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

[illegible] of the State defence, between the ages of 18 and 40. The bill was read by sections.

Mr. Matthews moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and insert the bill authorizing the acceptance of 10,000 volunteers, it being the minority report of the House Military Committee.

Mr. Eure opposed the amendment, thought volunteer enlistment too slow a process, [illegible] the militia officers, and a due proportion of the [illegible] in the service.

Mr. Outlaw thought the bill would conflict with the conscription law of Congress, [illegible] one revolution at a time.

Mr. Ramsay moved to [illegible] of an [illegible] from the report of the commissioners sent to Richmond. Not [illegible].

Mr. Copeland moved to amend the amendment, by requiring these volunteers to be raised from men not subject to conscription.

Mr. Smith of Macon, said that the conscript law had operated unequally upon the people of the West, as they were almost entirely dependent upon white labor, and thought it necessary to the very sustenance of the women and children of his section. He was for preventing revolution in the army, by providing for the army and the wives and families of soldiers; thought that [illegible] in the army; that nothing would [illegible] the army if the families of soldiers were subjected to starvation; would vote for the substitute in preference to the original bill.

Mr. Lassiter said that no one appreciated more highly the gallantry of our troops, or was more anxious to provide for the welfare of their families than himself. He concurred fully in Mr. Smith's views.

He moved to postpone until Monday 12 o'clock.

Mr. Eure opposed the postponement on the ground that time enough had been allowed for consideration.

Mr. Brown moved to amend by making it the order of the day for to-morrow 12 o'clock. Adopted.

Message from House proposing to go into an election for Judge of the 7th Circuit, and Solicitor of the 4th Circuit to-morrow at 12 and 1 o'clock. Concurred in.

Mr. Graham offered a resolution in regard to the arrest of R. J. Graves, of Orange county, by a person purporting to be a provost marshal of the Confederate Government, declaring the right of citizens to have a hearing before arrest, and demanding his delivery to the civil authority of North Carolina. Ordered to be printed.

Bill to construct a railroad from Dallas to Newton. Passed its last reading after a change in its title.

Bill to authorize the payment of State bounty to volunteers discharged after the passage of the conscription law, in accordance with the exemption law. Referred.

ENGROSSED BILLS ON FIRST READING.

A bill authorizing the purchase of a flag to be raised over the Capitol.

A bill in regard to Insane persons.

A bill to change the time of holding the Courts in the 6th Judicial circuit.

Resolution in regard to establishing a roll of honor of North Carolina soldiers, who have died or distinguished themselves in the service, and also the ladies of the State who have been conspicuous in supplying our troops with the necessaries of life.

Bill for the relief of N. C. soldiers.

Bill to establish the Bank of Graham, passed its third reading. After which the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson.

Journal of Wednesday was read.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Medical Purveyor, C. S. A., asking for the privilege of having Alcohol, Whisky &c., manufactured in this [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Foy moved a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its several readings.

Mr. Waugh opposed the [illegible]

Mr. Foy said [illegible] before the House [illegible] in this [illegible], that we might raise a force without conflict with the Confederate government.

The motion was then discussed for some time, Messrs. Cobb, Foy, Graham, Waugh and Fowle participating. The vote was then taken, and the House refused to suspend the rules.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the following bills and resolutions passed by that body:

A resolution declaring the offices of Adjutant General, Attorney General and Solicitor of 4th Judicial Circuit vacant.

Mr. Shepherd moved to make this resolution the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. McAden moved a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its several readings. Lost.

A resolution in favor of [illegible]; a resolution to have the Governor's Inaugural Address printed; a resolution in favor of T. R. and T. M. Shepherd, also a resolution in favor of S. D. Hicks. The last named was passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McCormick, a bill to incorporate the Western North Carolina Copper Mining and Smelting Company.

Mr. Gibson, a bill authorising the County Courts to call out such patrol as in their judgment may be expedient and necessary. Referred and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mann, a bill for the benefit of persons who have entered vacant lands. Referred.

Mr. Bassett, a bill authorizing J. H. Allen, late Sheriff, to collect arrears of taxes.

Mr. Foy, a bill to authorize M. L. F. Redd, an ex-Sheriff to collect arrears of taxes.

Mr. McNeill, a bill for the better regulation of Common Schools. Referred to Committee on Education.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to set apart Friday next, for the appointment of Justices of the Peace. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Sharpe, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for Judge for the 7th Circuit to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Mr. Sharpe nominated Hon. [illegible]; Mr. Keener nominated Wm. M. Shipp, Esq.; Mr. Horton, nominated Mr. W. W. [illegible], and Mr. Allison nominated Anderson Mitchell, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to go into an election at [illegible] past 1 o'clock to-morrow for Solicitor of 7th circuit.

Messrs. [illegible], Caldwell and Hyman were put in nomination.

The House proceeded with the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to raise a force for State defence.

Mr. Waddell proposed to amend, by authorizing the Governor to raise the force by any mode he might deem expedient.

Mr. Cowles opposed the amendment, and said that he was [illegible] to [illegible] the Governor to call out this force from those alone, that were not liable by [illegible] to conscript duty, up to forty-five; he did not think that the necessities of the State would allow this.

Mr. Fowle said he concurred with the gentleman from Yadkin (Mr. Cowles). He was unwilling as proposed by the gentleman from Chatham (Mr. Waddell) to shrink from the responsibilities of this measure, and at the same time impose it upon the Governor.—He asked if the gentleman was afraid to assume the responsibility to defend the State for himself he was not, and was prepared to assume his share of it. He said he would not vote to authorize calling out a single man that was not included under the conscript act. To permit them to be called out who are not included in its provisions, would take away the small number of producers we now have left, and would entail upon North Carolina destitution and famine. He was for giving the Governor power to call out volunteers for this corps, from all the able bodied men in the State. He wanted to say to the people, that you may volunteer your services to defend the State in this her time of need. He said that the gentleman from Cumberland (Mr. Shepherd) had argued on yesterday, that the minority bill would conflict with the conscript act, and the gentleman from Harnett (Mr. McKay) that both the majority and minority reports did the same thing; he did not assent to the position of either of the gentlemen. He wanted to know why that, that had been done by other States of the Confederacy without a conflict, could not be done by North Carolina. Were gentlemen prepared to say that North Carolina was not entitled to the same, and as many privileges as any State in this Confederacy? The States of Virginia and South Carolina had their reserves, and there had been no conflict about that. He said that it had been stated that the reserves in those States had been called out before the passage of the conscript law. He had been informed that officers from South Carolina, had stated that a large portion of the force in that State, had not been called out until after the passage of that act; but, to satisfy gentlemen, that North Carolina had authorised the raising a force for separate State defence, he called their attention to the act passed in Sept. [illegible], by our Legislature, providing for raising 8 regiments, (Mr. F. read the act) and said they were [illegible] from the passage of the conscript bill, and he wanted gentlemen to say if they thought that the Government ought not to have as much regard for a North Carolina [illegible] as they had for one passed by a Virginia Legislature. As for the pay, as a matter of

[illegible]

[illegible] the Confederate Congress and signed by the President, providing for the raising of troops for special and [illegible] this act.

Mr. Foy [illegible] that the bill would [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. Waugh said he had no fear of a difficulty with the government on this score. He was for making a force for State defence. [illegible] the order to [illegible] to be an abandonment of its defence on the part of the Government.

Mr. Person called for the previous question.

Mr. Fleming addressed the House at considerable length, and argued to show that a conflict with the Government would necessarily follow the carrying out of the bill in the form proposed by the minority. Mr. Fleming replied to some of the positions assumed by Mr. Fowle in the course of his speech.

Mr. Waddell again addressed the House.

Mr. Fowle replied at length to Mr. Fleming.

The discussion was continued in an animated manner for a considerable time, by Messrs. [illegible], Amis, Person, Fowle, Graham, Foy and Harris, of Chatham.

Mr. Amis' amendment having been voted down, Mr. Person proposed an amendment, providing for pretty much the same thing, but more comprehensive. This was also lost, by a vote of ayes and noes, 60 to 36.

On motion the House adjourned.

Note.—The Reporter pleads indisposition, for not having a more extended report of the important discussion to-day, as well as an apology for any inaccuracies if there be any, in what he has attempted to take down.

HALLECK'S REPORT.

Halleck has made his report, and it has been laid before the Yankee Congress. He states the loss of McClellan at Boonsborough and Sharpsburg to have been about 10,000. McClellan himself, a week after the battle, when he had received all the returns from the different divisions, placed it at 14,756. It is plain, therefore, that the discrepancy [illegible] wilfully and deliberately. There can be no question that McClellan greatly underrated his loss. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* said the loss reached 20,000, and the Baltimore *Clipper* estimated it at 20,000.—That it very nearly reached that figure is rendered probable by the general opinion at Washington that the Yankees lost more men, in proportion, on that occasion than they did in any other battle of the war, and their army was known to be 150,000 strong.—Halleck severely censures McClellan for not advancing and putting an end to the war by capturing or dispersing the whole of Gen. Lee's army. He did not advance because he could not. His army had been too severely crippled to admit of it. It took him weeks to acquire reinforcements enough to fill up the gaps in his ranks. Had he advanced his whole army would have been destroyed. Had he really lost only 10,000 men out of 150,000, (one fifteenth only,) does any man suppose he would not have advanced?

It has been the whole aim of the Yankees in this war to falsify facts, and to cover up the shame of their defeat.

Give us Wood.—The *Register* of Wednesday makes the following strong appeal for wood, in which we heartily join:

"Unless the Railroad Companies will consent to transport firewood, there will be a great deal of suffering in this place this winter. We learn that there is a great deal of wood cut on the line of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and if the managers of the road would consent to transport it on their flats, enough might soon be brought to Raleigh to supply fuel to the community. We do hope, therefore, that Dr. Hawkins and Superintendent Dunn will take into consideration what suffering must be undergone here if they persevere in their resolution not to transport fuel to Raleigh. We appeal to them, as men of feeling and humanity, and we appeal to the Directors not to inflict cruel suffering on a whole community."

Lieut. Smith, of the Black Horse Cavalry, (says the Richmond *Examiner*,) while lately scouting beyond the Rappahannock, fell into a Yankee force and was captured. Being left in charge of a single guard, he watched his chance and knocked him down. The surprised Yankee cried murder and fled in one direction while the Lieutenant with equal dispatch took the other, and swimming the river made good his escape. Lieutenant Smith is the same officer who by his boldness and gallantry, with a small squad intimidated and kept back a large force of the enemy at Ashland last summer—an account of which was published in the papers at the time.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A LARGE SIZE [illegible]
[illegible] W. R. RICHARDSON.
[illegible]